JE MAINTIENDRAI

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XI. ZATURDAG den 31sten MEI, 1823. N. 22

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Señor Redactor del periodico titulado De Curaçaosche Courant.

Puerto Cabello 24 de Mayo de 1823.

SEÑOR:—He visto en el periodico que V. redacta fecha de 17 del corriente, un articulo bajo el titulo de "estracto de una carta de la Guayra de 7 del corriente," en el que entre otras cosas se dice: "que el 4 del mismo mes llegó sobre este puerto la corbeta Bolivar, presentò batalla á la Ceres, y que esta huyò cobardemente, sufriendo que la cazase hasta hacerla entrar en el puerto, bajo cuio tiro de cañon se puso en facha la Bolivar:" La mayor parte de este relato es falso: la mañana del 4 efectivamente se descubriò la corbeta Bolivar, que venia de barlovento con todo aparejo, la Ceres estaba á la vela y procsima al fondeadero que tenia ordenes de tomar, sin embargo tomò la buelta de afuera con el objeto de reconocèr la embarcacion avistada: la Bolivar lejos de continuar á encontrar la Ceres se puso de la buelta del N con todo aparejo, distando en aquel momento de 4 á 5 millas de la Ceres, y de 7 á 8 del Puerto: entonces fué reconocida de la Ceres quien hizo señal al Gefe de la division de avistarse velas enemigas, á la que contestò dicho Gefe con la de que fuese á fondear al Puerto, pensando sin duda que la Bolivar no esperaria y creyendo mas aproposito que entrase la Ceres á remediar las averias que havia tenido en el combate del dia 1°: esta creencia del Gefe estaba fundada en la esperiencia, por que el dia 2 del mismo mes bastante distante del Puerto estando la Bolivar á barlovento y la Ceres á sotavento ciñendo con todo aparejo, la Bolivar no vino á atacarla como pudo muy bien hacerlo, ni se le aprocsimo nunca á menos de 5 á 6 millas; tampoco lo verificó en todo el dia 3, su noche, y la menor parte de la mañana del 4 que estubo la Ceres sola fondeada en la costa cubriendo las presas que era su comision, las cuales por el estado destrosado de su aparejo, y arboladura, ni dejaban duda de que lo eran, ni pudieron intimidar á la Bolivar creyendolas un aumento de fuerzas a la Ceres, parece que el estimulo de restacarlas ó quemarlas devio empeñarlo en presentar el combate mas bien que el dia 4 quando ya estaban las presas en el Puerto. Luego que hubo fondeado la Ceres como 2 horas, la Bolivar vino sobre el Puerto, y procsimo al tiro estubo algun corto tiempo en facha. Este es el hecho S. Redactor, yo solo llamare la atencion de V. sobre la frase cobardemente para recordarles, lo que tiene tan acreditado la esperiencia, y es que solo la usan los que son verdaderamente cobardes: Casi me atrebo á asegurar que no há sido vertida por ninguno de los oficiales de las fuerzas navales de Venezuela, tengo buen concepto de ellos y no puedo atribuirles tal vajeza, mas sea quien quiera el autor de la tal carta, tenga entendido, que si la Bolivar espera en cualquiera punto á la Ceres, aun cuando sea acompañada de un bergantin, y me lo vindica, la Ceres no faltara á la cita.

Ruego á V. S. Redactor quiera dar lugar en su periodico á esta reparacion del honor de un hombre ofendido injustamente, en obsequio de la justicia y de la verdad que deben ser los objetos principales de un escritor publico, seguros del reconocimiento de S. S.

MARTIN M. DE ESPINO,
Comandante de la Corbeta Nacional
Española la Ceres

EUROPESCHE ZAKEN.

De koning van Denemarken is gedagvaard geworden, vóór de Duitsche Rykavergadering, door de edelen van Holstein, wegens het schenden hunner oude konstitutie en willekeurig de zware belastingen die hen opgelegd zyn.

De Heer Canning heeft aan het Huis der Gemeente gezegd, dat het Britsche gouvernement orders gegeven had, om te Havana Engelsche troepen *te doen landen*, ten einde de zeeroovers uitteroeyen, *in weerwil van den wederstand wanneer zulks mogt aangeboden worden*, en dat het hof van Spanje, schoon ten eerste ontzet door dit bevel, naderhand echter heeft ingestemd.

De Heer Wilberforce heeft door eene afkondiging "den bystand van den godsdienst, geregtigheid en menschlievendheid der inwoners van het Britsche ryk ten behoeve der neger slaven in de West Indien ingeroepen."

Het Fransche leger vergaderd aan de Beneden Pyreneen, wordt geschat op 35,000man, 160 stukken ligte artillerie en 24 stukken zwaar geschut, het getal wagens beloopt op 500. Het leger van het Geloof in Navarre, de drie provintien en Arragon beloopt op 15 000 man, waarby een gelyk getal die in de provintien in dienst zyn aangenomen, en die slechts naar wapens en krygsbehoeftens wachten, moet geteld worden. O'Donnell zal in Navarre bevel voeren. 12,000 geweren, 12 stukken geschut, en eene aanziennelyke som gelds zyn ter beschikking van O'Donnell en Quesada.

In Engeland is men druk bezig om geweren te maken voor de Spanjaarden; een groot getal is reeds afgezonden, en verscheidene duizenden zullen schielyk volgen.

De nommers van den *Espectador* (een Spansche nieuwspapier) zyn opgevuld met addressen uit alle zyden van Spanje; zy ademen de gevoelens van een volk in, dat besloten heeft de heilige zaak die hen in wapens roept te verdedigen

De Expectador van den 1sten Maart zegt, wy hebben voor ons leggen een brief uit Parys, van den 15den February, geschreven door eenen persoon op wiens goed oordeel, en gezonde staatkunde wy het grootste vertrouwen stellen Hy meldt dus:—Engeland neemt dag voor dag eene bedreigender houding aan. Het publieke gevoelen zal de ministers in eenen oorlog tegen ons slepen, indien wy volharden in ons plan, om Spanje binnen te trekken. De nieuwspapieren hebben U de aanspraak van lord Liverpool voorgelegd, en de eensgezindheid betoond, die in de huizen van het parlement heerscht. Het is te hopen dat de Heer Canning eerst daags daarop zyne gevoelens met meer nadruk en geestdrift aan het Huis der Gemeente zal bekend maken, dan hy aan het Hooger Huis gedaan had. Wy hebben echter de zaak zoo ver gebragt, dat er geen terug gaan voor ons meer is, en op eene zoodanige wyze moeten wy verwachten, dat zoodra de vyandelykheden aan de Pyreneen een begin nemen, wy dadelyk tegen Engeland oorlog verklaren moeten; volgens de verklaring gedaan door den Heer de Villele aan de Kamer der Gedeputeerden, schynt het, dat wy ons in de noodzakelykheid zullen bevinden, tegen de Pruissen te moeten vegten, indien wy den vrede in het zuiden wenschen te onderhouden.

De krygsbewegingen der Russische korpsen op onze grenzen, veroorzaken groote bekommernis, en het is te vreezen dat zy Frankryk zullen binnen rukken.

Wy hebben reden te gelooven dat Wirtemburg en Beyeren tegen het kongres van Verona en tegen het interventionele stelsel zullen protesteeren. Men zegt tevens, dat het Oostenrykche gouvernement weinig belang stelt in den oorlog tegen Spanje; dat Engeland werkzaam is om met den Heer Metternich te onderhandelen, ten einde de neutraliteit van dat kabinet te erlangen, en om van hetzelve te verkrygen, de voortrukking der Russische legers voortekomen. Indien deze onderhandelingen moggen gelukken, zal de invloed der Russchen in eene groote mate tot onpartydigheid overgaan, en ons ministerie zal zich verpligt vinden, om door de kracht der omstandigheden alleen deszelfs gedrag te veranderen.

Veertig duizend Portugeesche troepen zyn te Badajoz binnen getrokken, alwaar zy blyven zullen tot dat hen door het Spaansche gouvernement aangewezen worde, welk aandeel zy in den aannaderenden oorlog moeten nemen.

De wachten van het Tolhuis in geheel Spanje, beloopen tot op 60 000 man! Zy zyn onlangs allen gewapend en gekleed geworden, en wachten slechts op het koninglyk bevel om naar La Mancha te vertrekken, alwaar de algemeene verzameling plaats zal zyn.

De fortressen zyn allen voorzien met levens middelen en bezet geworden, de oorlog zal met guerrillas gevoerd worden; maar de Franschen mogen Madrid bereiken. Mina zal binnen Frankryk rukken, en eene revolutie bewerken.

Het schynt dat het voornemen der Franschen was, regel regt naar Madrid te trekken, en het gouvernement te verrasschen; hetzelve zag echter hunne oogmerken wel in, en retireerde wyzelyk naar Seville, van waar hetzelve veiliger naar Cadiz kan vertrekken, wanneer de omstandigheden het mogten vereisschen. Cadiz zal hetzelve eene veilige en zekere wykplaats geven.

Het besluit van het Portugeesche gouvernement, om gemeene zaak met de Spanjaarden te maken, heeft het Fransche kabinet zeer verontrust, en heeft reden gegeven aan eenige verschillen tusschen M. de Villele, eerste minister van Frankryk, en Sir Charles Stuart, Britsche ambassadeur te Parys.

De Londen Kourier, welke voormaals als het organ van het Britsche ministerie beschouwd werd, verschilt in gevoelens met de voornaamste leden van het parlement, betrekkelyk de zaak van Spanje. Dus zien wy het voornaamste dagblad, op dit onderwerp met de hoogere parlement leden, die hetzelve toegedaan waren, en, waarlyk, de groote meerderheid der staatkundigen van alle klassen die hetzelve uitmaken telkens van gevoelens veranderen.

De Londensche Kourier merkt aan, dat men van alle zyden betuigt, dat de manufakturen en den handel van Engeland in eenen bloeyenden staat zyn; en dat de laatste voorbrengzels van den landbouw een goed vooruitzigt beloofden; maar dat de West Indien, derzelver groote nationale voordeelen slechts zonder hoop op verbetering blyven.

Uittreksel van eenen brief, van den agent aan Lloyd's, te Smyrna, gedagteekend 15den January:—"De Flora en Ann, zyn van Napoli di Romania terug gekeerd, de Grieken wilden hen niet toestaan binnen te komen, de Flora ondernam het, maar er werd van eene battery der Grieken op haar geschoten, en haar stuurman gedood. Het garnisoen van Napoli di Romania is sedert dien tyd aan de Grieken by kapitulatie overgegaan. Z. M. fregat was op dien tyd daar, en kapt. Hamilton vervoegde zich by den Griekschen bevelhebber, om voor te komen dat de kapitulatie door zyne troepen verbroken werd, daar hy bevreesd was, dat door de verwoedheid van deze al de Turken ten getale van 4000 omgebragt zouden worden. Het gelukte kapt. Hamilton om hen allen te redden; 500 van hen zyn hier in de Cambrian aangebragt, en hy zorgde dat anderen aan boord van Grieksche vaartuigen gescheept werden, om te Scalanova en derzelver nabuurschap aan land gezet te worden. De Turken waren verpligt uit gebrek van levensmiddelen te kapituleren; omtrent 2000 van het garnisoen zyn van honger gestorven."

Uittreksel van eenen brief gedagteekend Smirna, den 10den Feb. 1823.—Er wordt hier berigt, dat eene andere Turksche armee van 70 000 man in de Morea verwacht wordt, om de Grieken te onderwerpen. Ik denk dat het zeer mogelyk is, dat zy hetzelfde lot als de laatste zullen ondergaan en geheel vernield worden.—De Grieken hebben door uithongering Napoli di Romania genomen, de belangrykste fortres in de Morea. Omtrent 700 van het garnizoen zyn hier door een Engelsch fregat aangebragt, de ellendigste menschen die ik ooit gezien heb. De Grieken mishandelen de gevangenen niet, zy zenden hen naar Klein Azia met hunne eigene vaartuigen.

In Candia verzelt het geluk der Grieksche zaak. Zy zyn thans byna meester van het geheele eiland.

Men zegt dat de Grieken in de Morea, uit gebrek van levensmiddelen zeer veel te lyden hebben; maar zy schynen besloten te hebben, om alles te verduren ter daarstelling hunner onafhankelykheid. Madam Bobali, de Grieksche heldinne, had bevel over eene Grieksche kolonne, welke een der fortressen van Napoli di Romania bestormde; met zegt dat zy gedurende de revolutie twee zonen verloren had, en dat haar aanzienlyk kapitaal, met den handel gewonnen, in de zaak van haar land versmolten is. Zy werd, van hen, die met haar verkering hadden, als eene bewonderingswaardige vrouw afgeschetst.

De Turken bouwen nog twaalf fregatten, om in het voorjaar groote pogingen te maken; hunne vloot ligt thans in de Dardanellen. Lord Strangford is van het Kongres te Constantinopel terug gekeerd. Het schynt, dat de Verbondene Mogenheden, zich niet willen inlaten, om de Grieken te helpen, zy laten hen aan hun eigen noodlot over; de op handen zynde somer zal waarschynlyk den stryd met de Grieken beslissen. In Smirna zyn wy zeer gerust, schoon de aankomst der gevangenen van Napoli, de Turken zeer verbitterd had; en men geloofde in het algemeen, dat een harde regen van twee dagen lang, de Turken verhinderd heeft, om de Grieken geweldadig om te brengen. Dit schynt zonderling te zyn, maar ik twyfel niet aan deszelfs waarheid.

Wy hebben berigten van het bestaande misnoegen in Egypte ontvangen. Men zegt, dat de Turken eenen algemeenen opstand tegen het gouvernement van den Pacha van Egypte bewerkt hebben; en dat zynen zoon onlangs door de Arabieren vermoord is geworden, terwyl hy de woestynen met 1000 kameel ladingen van Mocha koffy doortrok, welke tevens genomen werd.

Te Aleppo heeft eene aardbeving plaats gehad; de geheele omstreken van dat land zyn in ruinen veranderd.

Den 30sten *Mei* 1823.

NAAR NEW YORK,

De snel zeilende Amerikaansche brik

AURILLA,



Kapt. W. HOWLAND.

Zal binnen den tyd van 8 á 10 dagen vertrekken, zy heeft de helfte harer lading, en zeer goede accomoditeiten. Voor Vragt en Passagie vervoege men zich by den kapitein aan boord, of by

O. *M.* DACOSTA.

May 30, 1823.

FOR NEW YORK,

The fast sailing American brig

AURILLA,



W. HOWLAND, Master,

Has one half her cargo engaged, and will sail in 8 or 10 days. For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to

O. *M.* DACOSTA.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 30sten Mei 1823.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekualficeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd,
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

To the Editor of the Curaçao Courant.

Puerto Cabello, May 24, 1823.

SIR:—I have seen in the paper edited by you, under date of the 17th instant, an article entitled "extract of a letter from La Guayra, dated the 7th instant," which amongst other things states, "that on the 4th of said month the corvette Bolivar came off this harbour, and offered battle to the Ceres, and that this vessel ran away in the most cowardly manner, till she was finally forced to take shelter in the harbour; and that the Bolivar hove to within cannon shot." The greatest part of this relation is false. On the morning of the 4th we did really discover the corvette Bolivar coming from windward under a press of sail, with every thing prepared for action; the Ceres was under sail, and near to the anchorage she was ordered to take up, notwithstanding she put about and stood out to sea for the purpose of reconnoitring the vessel which had been discovered. The Bolivar so far from pursuing her route to encounter the Ceres put about and stood to the N. with all sail set, distant at that time from the Ceres 4 or 5 miles, and 7 or 8 from the port; she was then recognized by the Ceres, and I made signal to the commander in chief of the squadron of my having discovered an enemy's vessel, to which an answer was returned by said commander for me to return to my anchorage at the port, thinking, no doubt, that the Bolivar would not wait for me, and taking into consideration at the same time that it would be more for the benefit of the service that the Ceres should come into port to repair the damages she had sustained in the action of the 1st. This idea of the commander in chief was founded on experience, because, on the 2d of said month, at a considerable distance from the port, the Bolivar to windward, and the Ceres to leeward, crowding all sail, the Bolivar did not come to attack her, which he might have done with the greatest ease, nor did she ever approach nearer that 5 or 6 miles, neither did she attempt it in all the day of the 3d, in the night, nor in the early part of the day of the 4th, when the Ceres was at anchor on the coast, covering the prizes, to which particular duty she had been stationed; which from the destruction made in their sails, rigging, and spars, could leave no doubt of what they were, nor could the Bolivar be intimidated by believing them to be a reinforcement to the Ceres. To endeavour to retake or burn them, should have stimulated the Bolivar to have offered battle at that time, rather than on the 4th when the prizes were safe in port. After the Ceres had been at anchor about 2 hours the Bolivar came off the port, and hove to for a short time, almost within gun shot.

Mr. Editor, this is every thing which took place. I only wish to call your attention to the epithet cowardly, to bring to their recollection what is universally believed and proved from experience, that none but cowards are capable of making use of such expressions, and I may almost venture to affirm that it has never been used by any officer of the naval forces of Venezuela. I have a good opinion of them, and cannot conceive them guilty of such meanness; but let the author of said letter, be who he may, understand, that if the Bolivar will wait for the Ceres at any given point, although she may be accompanied by a brig, on giving me notice, the Ceres will not be backward in accepting the challenge.

Mr. Editor, I request you will be pleased to give a place in your paper to this defence of a man who has been unjustly injured, for the sake of truth and justice, which ought to be the ruling principles of one who writes for the public eye. I beg to assure you of my acknowledgements, and am

Your most obedient servant,
MARTIN M. DE ESPINO,
Commandant of the Spanish
National Corvette Ceres.

Aquin 16 Mai 1823.

MR. LALLY, habitant et commerçant a Aquin, voulant faire un voyage au continent a fleté la goilette Americaine Sarah Ann, commandée par Mr. Samuel Vinson. Mr. Samuel Asser qui naguere a sorti de chez moi pour des raisons qui ne peuvent lui faire honneur, va prier Mr. Lally d'admettre á fiet á son bord une quantité d'un millier de café: celui ci avec une ame genereuse et ignorant ce qui venait de se passer lui accorde le flet gratis, comme aussi à Mademoiselle Sainte Frenel:—cette mere de famille, trouvant une personne si honnête a son égard, lui charge la veute d'une quantité de 1000 lls. de café a son meilleur interet.

Mr. Lally plein de confiance à la personne de Mr. Samuel Asser lui charge de faire expedier la goilette, de faire les connaissements et de les faire signer; tout en les faisant il à porté le café de Mademoiselle Sainte Frenel sur le sien; arrivant au continent Mr. Lally se consigne chez Messieurs Hyers, Bremner & Burdett. Après la vente de son cafe, Mr. Lally chargé de la commission du cette Demoiselle, va chercher le net produit de son Millier de café pour en faire des amplettes: combien Mr. Lally ne fut il pas étonné quand il a eçu que Mr. Samuel Asser en á dispose et reclame comme le sien! il fut done obiige de ceder, et de prendre un certificat des dits negociants; Mr. Samuel Asser arrivá ici le premier (parce qu' ils ne sont pas venus dans le même batiment) á profité de l' occasion pour garder tacitement cette valeur, jus qu' a l' arrivée de Mr. Lally, qui est venu rapporter á cette Mere de famille ce que Mr. Samuel Asser venait de faire; il fut introduit chez le Juge de Paix: c'est a cette époque que Mr. Jean Anglade lui á condamné de compter à Mademoiselle Sainte Frenel la somme de $204 9 cents pour net produit du dit café; mais se voyant obligés de perdre le benefice elle a écrit au continent dont voici la reponse fidellement copieé.

Ve. ROSPIDE.

COPIE.

Mr. S. Frenel.

New York, 12 Nov. 1822.

Monsieur.—Votre très favoritée en date .... sur le sujet du caffé reçu par la goilette Sarah Ann, m' est bein parvenue par Mr. Clark. Il se trouvait à bord du dit batiment 10 sacs de caffe sous marque S. F. x x x (il se peut bien que les sacs fussent ainsi marqués, cependant on n' y a point fait attention) les quels furent reclamés par Mr. Samuel Asser à qui nous en avons compté le net produit, montant à deux cents quatre gourdes 9-100 selon compte de vente ci-jointe. Nous vous faisons parvenir en meme temps un certificat de la douane, d' après la quelle il parait que les dix sacs caffe en question furent mis sur le manifest comme ayant été embarqués par Mr. Samuel Asser.

Nous avons l' honneur d' etre Monsieur vos tres obeissants serviteurs,

(Signé) HYERS, BREMNER & BURDETT.

TRANSLATION.

Aquin, 16th May, 1823.

MR. LALLY, inhabitant and merchant at Aquin, being about making a voyage to the continent, chartered the American schooner Sarah Ann, Samuel Vinson master. Mr. Samuel Asser, who a short time since left my employ, for reasons which reflect no honor on his character, waited on Mr. Lally, and requested to ship on freight about a thousand weight of coffee on board of said vessel. This gentleman, possessed of a generous heart, and not being aware of what had taken place, allowed him the freight, gratis, as he likewise did to Miss Sainte Frenel. This good lady, on finding a person so very kind in her behalf, left the management of her parcel of 1000lbs. to Mr. L. to be disposed of to her best advantage.

Mr. Lally, placing the most boundless confidence in the person of Mr. Samuel Asser, charged him with the clearing of the vessel, the filling up the bills of lading, and having them signed. In doing this, Mr. A. brought Miss Sainte Frenel's parcel with his own under one head. On his arrival in America Mr. Lally consigned himself to Messrs. Hyers, Bremner & Burdett. After the sale of the coffee, Mr. Lally, entrusted with the commission of this lady, went to receive the nett proceeds of the 1000lbs to invest it; but lo! how great was his astonishment to learn, that Mr. Samuel Asser had claimed and disposed of it as his own! He was thus compelled to yield, and to take a certificate of the merchants aforesaid of this transaction. Mr. Samuel Asser having arrived here first, (they not having come together in the same vessel,) availed himself of that opportunity to embezzle this amount, until the arrival of Mr. Lally, which was soon after, who informed this lady of what had occurred with Mr. S. Asser. This latter was brought before the justice of peace, Mr. Jean Anglade, who sentenced him to pay to Miss Sainte Frenel the sum of $204 9 cts. for the proceeds of the coffee; but the lady having been obliged to lose the profit there on, she wrote to the continent, and received the following answer, literally transcribed.

The Widow ROSPIDE.

COPY.

Mr. S. Frenel.

New York, 12th Nov. 1822.

Sir.—We have received your respected favor of the ...... by Mr. Clark, making inquiry respecting some coffee received by the schooner Sarah Ann. There were on board that vessel ten bags coffee marked S. F. x x x (such marks might have been on those bags, but were not noticed) which were claimed by Mr. Samuel Asser, to whom we have accounted for the nett proceeds, two hundred and four 9-100 dollars as per copy of account sales herewith. We also inclose a certificate from custom-house shewing that the ten bags coffee in question were in the manifest of the schooner Sarah Ann's cargo as being shipped by Mr. Samuel Asser,

We are your obedient servants.

(Signed) HYERS, BREMNER & BURDETT.

Extracto de una carta, con fecha Puerta de la Vela, Mayo 26 de 1823.

Muy Señor Mio:—Doce dias de continua marcha no han sido bastantes para poder alcanzar á los que invadian esta provincia, y solo una descubierta cayó en nuestras manos el 22, en Chipara, inmediaciones de Cumarebo, dejando en el campo cuatro muertos, cinco heridos, tres prisioneros, y hasta 24 dispersos en los montes; teniendo nosotros un muerto y dos heridos.—Segui el alcance del cuerpo á las ordenes del cojo Gonzales, mas dos dias de anticipacion a nosotros en su marcha pudo salvarlo de nuestras manos. Me horrorizo al recordar la conducta de las tropas enemigas en este pais seguida con la proteccion de su digno Caudillo el infame cojo; cual tigres ambrientos de sangre humana, ellos no han respetado las vidas ni aun de las déviles mugeres. Veinte y cuatro desgraciados fueron degollados en Coro en una noche, un oficial y siete soldados en Cauca el 24, al capitan Don Mateo Oberto y subteniente Don Juan Castro; y si se tuviera una noticia esacta del numero de las victimas que ha imolado, creo se necesitaria gran paciencia para estender su relacion, sabiendose por ultimo que al pasar por este punto asesinó á tres infelices mugeres que en nada le ofendieron. Ver modo de proceder tan atroz y tan propio del bandido Gonzales, incita por si á una justa represalia; y si el desprecio que trae consigo un ente tan insignificante, no me hiciera contener, ya mis tropas huvieran saciado su justo deseo de venganza. El gobierno á quien pertenece esta orda, se berá tomar activas medidas contra este perverso, y aun es muy estraño que queriendo tomar caracter de tal ponga a la cabeza de sus empresas hombres capaces de hacer volver á los años anteriores, epocas crueles que pueden servir de desprecio á la especie humana. Solo uno se puede esceptuar entre los fugitivos enemigos que no merezca el nombre de salteador, y este es Jose de los Dolores; el procediendo como un militar de honor se ha opuesto en lo posible á las maquinaciones y violencias de Gonzales, y con el si llegase el caso se tendrán las consideraciones á que se ha hecho acreedor: y repito que su gobierno tomará tales medidas contra el cojo, que creo deba desaparecer de entre los hombres al que es tan indigno de este nombre, al prever los males á que nos puede conducir los que tienen tal comportacion. Estas noticias si V. conceptuan de utilidad el que se hagan publicar, podian ponerlas en los papeles que circulen en esa Isla, y de este modo tendrán los hombres de bien una justa idea de la torcida politica con que se conducen nuestros enemigos. Es de V. su affectisimo y su atentivo servidor. —Q. B. S. *M.*

MANUEL LORENZO

Es Copia.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—MEI.

26.	golet	Admiraal van der Capellen, Rusman,	St. Domingo
	——	Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	Aruba
	——	La Rosaria, Diaz,	Puerto Cabello
28.	brik	Rebecca & Sally, Auger,	New York
29.	——	Fame, Boss,	dito
	bark	Wilhelmina, Wilson,	Ocumarez
	golet	*Maria* Catharina, Dammers,	Sp. kust
	——	*Maria*, De Groot,	Bonaire
30.	——	Volador, Arabiche,	Coro

UITGEKLARD—MEI.

24.	brik	Liberty, Titcomb,	Boston
	golet	*Maria* Catharina, Dammers,	Sp. kust
26.	bark	Joseph, Cuncio,	St. Thomas
	golet	Volador, Arabitjes,	Coro
27.	——	GouverneurCantz'laar, Salzedo,	Aruba
	——	La Fortuna, *Martin*,	St. Thomas
28.	kotter	Sarah, Wright,	Rio-de-la-Hacha
	golet	Eliza, Wagenaar,	Jamaika
	——	Rooseboom, Van Luyck,	Aruba
29.	——	Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	dito
30.	brik	Active, Wehlear,	New Orleans
	golet	Anna, Catharina, La Roche,	Zee
	bark	Ursula, Franson.	St. Thomas

Iets gewigtigs voor den handel van dit Eiland.—Het gouvernement heeft de volgende informatie aan de kooplieden van deze kolonie gedaan:—Dat Zyne Excellentie de President van Hayti, de executie van deszelfs proclamatie van den 20sten Maart ll. voor zoo ver dezelve Curaçao betreft, voor den tyd van zes maanden, gerekend van den 1sten dezer maand Mei af, heeft uitgesteld, ten einde de kooplieden alhier hunne hangende zaken mogen afdoen, en anderen welke zy gedurende dat uitstel nog mogten aangaan af te maken; waartoe de gezegde President de noodige bevelen aan de kommandanten der havens die voor den vreemden handel open zyn, heeft doen toekomen; wel verstande dat de voormelde dispositie zich niet verder dan tot Curaçao zal uitstrekken en dat, by aldien de andere eilanden mogten ondernemen om onder de Nederlandsche vlag gemeenschap met Hayti te houden, de gemelde proclamatie naar alle gestrengheid tegen de overtreders zal worden in werking gebragt.

Uit Maracaybo.—De ontvangene berigten uit *M*aracaybo, over Coro, loopen tot den 19den dezer; dezelve behelzen, dat kommandant Padilla, onderrigt zynde van het gebeurde op den 1sten *M*ei in front van Puerto Cabello, hy zich te Los Taques niet langer veilig achtte, en besloot geen gevaar te ontzien, om den ingang van de Bar met de vaartuigen onder zyn bevel te dwingen; gevolgelyk op den 8sten bragt hy dit met 12 vaartuigen, groot en klein ten uitvoer. Eene brik ging ten gronde door het schieten van het kasteel; twee andere liepen op strand, by eene ondiepte Tablazo genaamd, die in weerwil van alle gedane moeite niet konden gered worden; eene andere brik raakte slaags met eene Spaansche flechera de Atrevida *M*aracayvera, welke byna genomen werd, ware het niet door de by komst van twee Columbiaansche schoeners, die ter hare hulpe toeschoten; zy verloor hare masten. Padilla teleurgesteld zynde door dit verlies, had geen ander toevlugt, dan op Punta Palma de wyk met zyne vaartuigen te nemen, alwaar hy zich, volgens de laatste berigten nog bevindt, hebbende het Spaansche eskader van *M*aracaybo, dat grooter in getal is vóór zich, uasrom geloofd men dat de uitslag zeer ten ongunste van Padilla zal zyn; by kan zich slechts redden met eene tweede stoute onderneming, met den doorgang van het kasteel en de Bar te dwingen om weder in zee te geraken.

Op den 20sten dezer werd de provintie en de stad van Coro op nieuw door de Spaansche troepen, ten getalle van 900 man, onder bevel van kolonel Lorenzo bezet; de Columbianen, gevoerd door Reyes Gonzales, trokken langs de kust terug.

Een brief gedagteekend St. Thomas, 24sten *M*ei, meldt:—" Dat er over *M*artinique, tydingen uit Frankryk tot den 15den April ontvangen zyn; welke behelzen, dat de Fransche troepen, orders bekomen hebben om op den 5den April de Bidasoa over te trekken; dat eenige korpsen hunne misnoegdheid betoond, en geweigerd hebben den marsch te vervolgen; tevens dat generaal Guilleminot, chef van den generalen staf, en de generaal *M*olitor, benevens de adjudant, van den eerste, gearresteerd zyn; dat generaal Arispe den marsch niet heeft willen vervolgen; dat de inwoners der westelyke Pyrineens geweigerd hebben volk en geld aanteschaffen, en dat men denkt dat de geest van het publiek den marsch zal doen opschorten."

Uittreksel uit eenen brief, gedagteekend St. Thomas, den 16den *M*ei:—" *M*et de laatste paket van Londen, weten wy dat het gouvernement van Columbia inderdaad een fregat aldaar heeft aangekocht, zynde een vaartuig van de Oost Indische kompagnie, verende 36 a 40 stukken; doch hetzelve blyft aldaar wegens de schulden aangehouden."

Wy ontvingen met de Rebecca & Sally, die op Dingsdag met 18 dagen reis van New York alhier aankwam, ons paket nieuwspapieren tot 7den dezer, zynde 4 dagen jonger, dan die welke wy verledene week met de Active ontvangen hebben. Zy behelzen uittreksels van Londensche dagbladen tot den 3den April, die aankondigen, dat het Britsche gouvernement de plechtige oorlogsverklaring van Frankryk tegen Spanje ontvangen heeft. Het berigt is uit de Londensche Sun getrokken, en volgens de omstandigheden hoedanig dit gemeld wordt, en dat alle nieuwspapieren van de hoofdstad van dien dag, niets daarvan melden, zoo veronderstellen wy, dat dit vertelsel weinig geloof verdient; want eene zaak van zoo groot belang, als eene oorlogsverklaring kon niet geheim gehouden worden. Men geloofde in Liverpool niet aan die berigten van de Sun, en volgens eenen brief van den 5den April in New York van een aanzienlyk Heer uit de voornoemde stad ontvangen, schynt het, dat de nieuwspapieren van dien dag een zeer vreedzaam voorkomen hadden, en dat het niet te verwonderen was, dat, niettegenstaande na alles wat voorgevallen was, geen oorlog zoude ontstaan.

Een New York nieuwspapier van den 7den Mei, de Europeesche berigten uitweidende, merkt aan:—" Ook wordt er berigt, dat de kommandant en chef van de Fransche armee, door een deplomatiek persoon gevolgd wordt. Dit gelykt zeer veel naar een besluit aan de zyde van dat gouvernement, om de geheele zaak, indien het mogelyk is, zonder vegten by te leggen. Of misschien zoude het naauwkeuriger zyn, om te zeggen, dat het den schyn heeft, dat de Franschen tot nu geloofd hebben, dat de Spanjaarden door oproer zou den verdeeld worden, en op aannadering hunner armee, hunne onderwerping zouden inzenden. Indien dit hunne verwachting was, dan moeten zy vreemd opgekeken hebben, toen zy by het bereiken der Spaansche grenzen zagen, dat hunne maatregelen eene tegen overgestelde uitwerking hadden, en dat de Spanjaarden zich eer geneigd betoonden, om zich tot het verdedigen van hun land te vereenigen, dan den inval door oneenigheid aantemoedigen, en zich bloot te stellen, om hunne nationale onafhankelykheid te verliezen.

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UIT DE AMERIKAANSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN MET DE REBECCA & SALLY ONTVANGEN

UIT DE (N. Y.) AVOND POST VAN 6DEN MEI.

Het schip Minerva, kwam eergisteren avond van Liverpool alhier aan, van waar het op den 6den April zeilde, en bragt Londensche nieuwspapieren tot den 3den van die maand ingesloten mede.

OORLOGS VERKLARING.

Sun Office, Londen, }
April 3.—Twede Uitgeving. }

" Het gouvernement heeft de OORLOGS VERKLARING DOOR FRANKRYK AAN SPANJE ontvangen, als ook het manifest van het Fransche gouvernement, wegens de inrukking van deszelfs armeen in Spanje. Wy kunnen niet beoordeelen in hoe verre de ministers zullen goedvinden publiciteit aan deze dokumenten te geven."

Een Liverpool nieuwspapier van den 5den April, schynt het bovenstaande berigt in twyfel te trekken, en meldt dat geen ander Londensch nieuwspapier van den 3den van deze omstandigheid gewaagt.

Brieven van Bayonne melden, dat een aanslag ontdekt is, om brand te stichten in het arsenaal van die plaats.

In de Hollandsche dagbladen berigt men, dat Rusland besloten heeft drie divisien ieder van 40 000 man te zenden, om Frankryk binnen te trekken, en daar gedurende den inval in Spanje te blyven, en dat deze maatregel genomen is, op verzoek der Fransche ministers aan de hoven van Rusland en Weenen.

Zeer dikwyls gaan er kouriers over en weder van Madrid naar Londen. Men zegt, dat het Britsche gouvernement Spanje aanraadt om standvastig te blyven, en aan de Fransche voorschriften niet te gehoorzamen.

Parys, 30sten Maart.—De officieele Gazette van Madrid, van den 19den uitgelet het door den koning bekrachtigde dekreet der kortes verbiedende het binnenkomen in de havens van Spanje aan vaartuigen toebehoorende aan mogendheden die de vriendschappelyke betrekkingen met Spanje verbroken hebben.

De toerustingen tot den oorlog worden met veel levendigheid voortgezet. Het artillerie park dat gisteren Parys voor het zuiden verliet, besloeg meer dan eene halve myl in lengte.—Heden berigt men dat de Franschen op den 14den of 15den April de Bidassoa zullen overtrekken.

Dezen morgen zyn er bevelen voor de Fransche vloot in de Middellandsche Zee verzonden. Men zegt dat deze vloot op de kust van Spanje zal werkzaam zyn, byzonderlyk te Rosas of Tortosa, alwaar mondbehoeftens van Catalonien zullen gebragt worden; het is de Franschen onmogelyk om genoegzame mondbehoeftens met zich te voeren, en door Spanje zyn er bevelen gegeven die landstreek te verwoesten.

Toulouse, 23sten Maart.—De hertog van Angouleme, trok den 20sten om 4 uur namiddag onze muren binnen.

Important to the trade of this Island.—Government has communicated the following information to the merchants of this colony:—That His Excellency the President of Hayti, has protracted the exesution of his proclamation of the 20th March last, as far as it concerns Curaçao, for the space of six months, commencing on the 1st of May; during which time the merchants of this colony may settle their pending business, and any which they may transact during this interval; for which purpose orders had been given by the said President to the commanders of the ports which are open for foreign commerce. It is to be understood that this indulgence only extends itself to Curaçao, and in case the other islands should attempt to communicate with Hayti under Dutch colours, the said proclamation, will be vigorously enforced against the transgressors.

From Maracaybo.—Accounts from *M*aracaybo, have been received here, by way of Coro, to the 19th instant. They state that commandant Padilla having received information of the result of the action of the 1st *May*, thought it prudent not to remain longer at Los Taques, but resolved to force the entrance to the Bar of *M*aracaybo with the vessels under his command, which he effected on the 8th with the utmost temerity, with 12 sail large and small. One of his brigs was sunk by the guns of the castle in going in, and two others ran aground on a shoal called the Tablazo, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to save them, have been lost. Another brig was engaged by the Spanish flechera Attrevida *M*aracayvera, and would have been taken had not two Columbian schooners come to her assistance, she having lost her masts in the engagement. This discomfiture left Padilla no other resource than to retire with the remainder of his vessels to Punta Palma, where he remained according to the last accounts, with the Spanish naval force of *M*aracaybo in his front, which is superior in number. From this it is thought that the ulterior results will not be favorable to Padilla; and that he can only save himself by another bold attempt to re pass the castle, and the Bar and get out to sea.

On the 20th inst. the Spanish troops 900 in number, under the command of colonel Lorenzo, re-occupied the province and city of Coro. The Columbian force under commandant Reyes Gonzales, having retired along the coast. The particulars of these military movements are detailed in the following letter from colonel Lorenzo, addressed to a friend of his in this island:

Harbour of La Vela, May 26, 1823.

Dear Sir.—Twelve days of continual march have not been sufficient to overtake the invaders of this province, and only one forsaken party fell into our hands on the 22d, at Chipare, in the vicinity of Cumarebo, leaving 4 dead on the field, 5 wounded and 3 prisoners, and about 24 dispersed in the mountains, with the loss on our parts of 1 killed and two wounded. I pursued the corps under the command of the same Gonzales, but being two days in advance he escaped from our hands. It is horrid to think of the conduct of the enemy in this country, the protection of the worthy caudillo being followed by that infamous cripple, those hungry tigers, thirsting for human blood, have not even spared poor weak women. Twenty four unfortunate persons were beheaded in Coro in one night; 1 officer and 7 soldiers in Cauca. On the 22d captain Mateo Oberto and sub-lieutenant Juan Castro. If an exact account could be had of the numbers of victims that have been immolated I believe it would require a great deal of patience to extend the relation. In fine, you must know that on his march to this place he assassinated three unfortunate women that gave him no offence whatever. See the attrocious behaviour which applies so exactly to the disposition of that outlaw Gonzales; he has prepared for himself a speedy retaliation, and if I was not withheld, by the contempt which I hold for such an insignificant being, my troops ere this had satiated their vengeance. The government to whom this horde belongs ought to adopt active measures against this perverse character, and it appears very extraordinary that such persons should be placed at the head of their enterprizes, men who are capable of renewing former times, epochs of cruelty which only serve to bring disgrace upon the human species. One alone of the fugitive enemies might be excepted, and who does not deserve the name of robber, which is Jose de los Dolores; he proceeding like a soldier of honor, has opposed as far as lay in his power, the intrigues and violent proceedings of Gonzales, and as respects him, should it so happen, he will always be treated with that consideration he so justly deserves; I hereby repeat that their government should take such measures against the cripple, as should blot him out from the society of men, of which he is so unworthy: yes, be forewarned of the evils which might be brought upon us by people of such character. These communications, if you conceive they can be useful by making them public you can insert them in the papers which are in circulation in your island, by which means all good men will have a just idea of the crooked policy adopted by our enemies.

From your affectionate and attentive servant,

(Signed) *M*ANUEL LORENZO.

A letter dated St. Thomas, *May* 24, says:—" We have accounts from France to the 15th April, by way of *M*artinique, which assure us that the French army had received orders to pass the Bidasoa on the 5th April:—that some corps had manifested discontent, and refused to march. That general Guilleminot, chief of the general staff and general *M*olitor, were arrested together with the aid de-camp of the former. That general Arispe would not march; and that the inhabitants of the western Pyrenees had refused to contribute men or money. It was thought that public spirit would frustrate the intentions of the invaders."

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, *May* 16.—" By the last London Packet we have been informed, that the government of Columbia had really purchased a frigate there, an Indiaman of 36 or 40 guns, but she had been detained for debt."

We received by the Rebecca & Sally, which arrived on Tuesday, 18 days from New York, our files of papers to the 7th instant, being four days latter than the papers received last week by the Active. They contain extracts from London journals to the 3d of April, which announce the receipt by the British government, of the formal declaration of war by France against Spain. The statement is taken from the London Sun, and from the circumstance, as is stated, of all the papers in the metropolis of the same date being silent on the subject, the story we conceive is entitled to very little credit, because a thing of such importance as a declaration of war could not be kept a secret. The account from the Sun was not believed in Liverpool, and from the tenor of a letter of the 5th April received in New York from a respectable gentleman in the former city, it appears that the papers of that day wore a pacific aspect, and that it would not be surprising, if after all that had occurred, there should be no war.

A New York paper of the 7th, commenting on the intelligence from Europe, observes—" It is also stated that a diplomatic character accompanies the commander in chief of the French forces. This looks very much like a determination on the part of that government to adjust the whole affair without fighting, if possible.—Or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, it countenances the idea that the French have thus far indulged a belief that the Spaniards would be split into factions, and upon the approach of their army send in their submission. If this was their expectation they must have been somewhat disconcerted if, upon reaching the borders of Spain, they found their measures had produced a contrary effect and that the Spaniards shewed a disposition to unite in defence of their country, rather than to encourage invasion by disunion, and expose themselves to the loss of their national independence."

In the New York papers we also find an account of the downfall of the tyrant Iturbide.—The liberating army, which had gone against his forces, had triumphed, and the Mexican nation was freely represented by a constituent congress. We have not room to-day for the details, they will appear in our next.

The government of Spain has issued a decree, dated the 5th of March, forbidding the entrance into the island of Cuba of French, Russian, Austrian and Prussian vessels and merchandize.

An arrival at New York from Jamaica, brought an account of 3 British 74's and 4 frigates having passed Morant Bay on the 9th April, for Kingston,

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE REBECCA & SALLY.

FROM THE (N. Y.) EVENING POST, MAY 6.

The ship Minerva, arrived below yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th of April, and has brought London dates to the 3d inclusive of that month.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Sun Office, London,
April 3.—Second Edition.

"Government have received the declaration of WAR BY FRANCE AGAINST SPAIN, as well as the Manifesto of the French government on its armies entering Spain. How far ministers may think proper to give publicity to these documents, we cannot pretend to judge."

A Liverpool paper of the 5th of April, appears to doubt the above intelligence, and states that no other London paper of the 3d makes any mention of the circumstance.

Letters from Bayonne state, that a plot had been discovered for setting fire to the arsenal at that place.

It is rumoured in the Dutch Journals, that Russia has resolved to send three divisions of 40,000 men each, to enter France, and remain there during the invasion of Spain, and that this measure is at the instance of the French ministers, at the court of Russia and Vienna.

Couriers pass and re-pass very frequently from Madrid to London. The British government, it is said, advise Spain to remain firm, and not to submit to the dictation of France.

The duke of Belluno, minister of war, passed through Tours on the 26th of March, to join the French army. Some persons regard the departure of the duke, for the army, as the triumph of M. Villele, who, it appears, as late as the 30th of March, had not resigned his situation as prime minister. On that day he transacted business with the king, and it is affirmed that nothing has been changed in the arrangements of the campaign; on the contrary, it is asserted that its commencement will be hastened.

Paris, March 30.—The official Gazette of Madrid, of the 19th, contains the decree of the Cortes, sanctioned by the king, forbidding the entrance into the ports of Spain, of vessels belonging to powers which have broken the amicable relations with Spain.

The preparations for war proceed with great activity. The park of artillery, which left Paris yesterday for the South, extended upwards of half a mile in length. It is reported to-day, that the French will pass the Bidassoa on the 14th or 15th of April.

Orders have been despatched this morning for the French fleet in the Mediterranean. It is said that this fleet is to act upon the coast of Spain, particularly at Rosas or Tortosa, where provisions are to be thrown in, as from the nature of Catalonia, it is impossible for the French to take with them a sufficient supply of food, and orders have been given by the Spaniards to lay waste the country.

Toulouse, March 23.—The duke d'Angouleme entered our walls on the 20th, at four o'clock in the evening.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman, to his friend in New York, dated on board of the U. S. ship Franklin, Valparaiso Jan. 10, 1823.—We sailed from Callao in October, and after a short and agreeable passage, arrived at Quilca, but found it almost totally abandoned by the inhabitants. A detachment of the patriot army which had embarked from Callao since our departure from that place, appeared off the coast: the vice-roy, apprehensive that they might land at that place, ordered all the inhabitants from the coast. The reduction of the city and mine of Arequipa, is said to be the primary and ostensible object of the expedition. The Peruvian congress were in session when we sailed from Callao, (San Martin,) who, to do away the impression of his influencing the proceedings of congress, embarked on board the brig Belgrano, for this place. Upon his arrival here, he met with a very ungracious reception, especially from lord Cochrane, who is said even to have passed him in the street without noticing him. After remaining here a fortnight, he was escorted to the capital by a guard of soldiers. Our country I am afraid will ere long find out their error in acknowledging the independence of this country. The intendancies of Conception and Coquimbo have joined in a league to overthrow the existing constitution; to establish one free elective and representative government; to throw off the shackles of commerce; to expel an odious prime minister, and to discharge the superfluous civil and military officers of government, who monopolise a considerable portion of the revenue. General Frere is at the head of the insurrection, and is considered the most popular man in Chili.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, May 2.

LATEST FROM PERU.

Defeat of the Patriot Army.—On the 20th Jan. last, the opposing armies came within sight of each other, at a town called Mcquegua something more than 40 leagues from Arica. The Patriot army commanded by general Alvarado, the royal army by the generals Cantarac and Baldes. Dispositions were immediately made for battle, and it commenced with great spirit on both sides. It was maintained with much obstinacy till the patriots, yielding, as stated by some, to superior numbers, by others, to superior skill, gave way; when the Royalists obtained a signal victory, not more than 8 or 900 of the Peruvian patriots escaping from the scene of this sanguinary contest.

This gallant wreck of the independent army arrived at Callao on the 6th of February, where it was supposed the congress of Peru, then assembled at Lima, would suspend its sitting for a time, and place the country under the more immediate command of a military chief. The possession of Lima by the royalists was expected.

Extract of a letter, dated Callao, Feb. 6—"I have this moment been informed, that a vessel, going to Panama, will sail in the course of an hour.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you that an action was fought, on the 20th of last month, at Moquegua, (a town 42 leagues to the north of Arica) between the royal army, under general Cantarac and Baldes, and the liberating army under general Alvarado, which resulted in the almost total destruction of the latter, only 7 or 800 men and officers escaping. The wreck of the army arrived here this morning.—This will be the last effort that can possibly be made in Peru by the liberating army.

"The Peruvian Congress, which has been in session at Lima some time, I am informed will be dissolved, and the government placed in the hands of a military chief."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The king of Denmark has been charged, before the German Diet, by the nobility of Holstein, with having violated their ancient constitution, and imposed arbitary taxes.

Mr. Canning has stated in the House of Commons, that the British government had given orders to *land* English troops at Havanna, for the purpose of extirpating the pirates, *in spite of resistance, if resistance should be made*, and that the court of Spain, though at first shocked by the order, had afterwards *acquiesced*.

Mr Wilberforce has published "An appeal to the religion, justice and humanity of the inhabitants of the British empire in behalf of the negro slaves in the West Indies."

The French army collected in the Lower Pyrenees is estimated at 35,000 men—the artillery at 160 light, and 24 heavy guns—the number of waggons is 500. The army of the Faith, in Navarre, the 3 provinces and Arragon amounted to 15,000 men, to which must be added an equal number enrolled in the provinces, who wait only for arms and ammunition. O'Donnel is to command in Navarre. 12,000 muskets, 12 pieces of artillery, and a pretty large sum of money have been placed at the disposal of O'Donnell and Quesada.

The greatest activity was manifested in England in preparing muskets for the Spaniards, a considerable quantity had already been sent off, and several thousands were shortly to follow.

The files of the *Espectador* (a Spanish paper) are crowded with addresses from all parts of Spain, they breath the sentiments of a people determined to defend the sacred cause that calls them to arms.

The Expectador of the 1st March says, we have before us a letter from Paris, of the 15th February, written by a person on whose good judgement and sound politics we place the greatest reliance. He speaks thus:—England is every day assuming a more menacing aspect.—Public feeling will drag the ministry into a war with us if we persevere in our project of entering Spain. The papers have laid before you lord Liverpool's speech, and have shewn you the unanimity that reigns in both houses of parliament. It is hoped that Mr. Canning will one of these days deliver his sentiments with more energy and spirit to the Commons than his lordship did to the Lords. However, we have already precipitated matters so far that no door is now open for retreat; and in such a manner that we ought to expect that in commencing hostilities on the Pyrenees, we at the same time declare war against England. Besides, according to what Mr. De Villele acknowledged in the Chamber of Deputies, it appears evident that we would find ourselves necessitated to fight with the Prussians, if we were disposed to maintain peace in the South.

The movements of the Russian corps on our frontiers cause considerable anxiety, and it is feared they will enter France.

We have reason to believe that Wirtemberg and Bavarria will protest against the congress of Verona, and also against the interventional system. It is likewise said that the Austrian government is in reality but little interested in the war against Spain, and that England is actively occupied in treating with M. de Metternich in order to obtain the neutrality of that cabinet, and induce it to prevent the advance of the Russian armies. If these negociations succeed the Russian influence will in a great measure sink into neutrality—and our ministry from the sole force of circumstances will find themselves oblig ed to change their conduct.

Forty thousand Portuguese troops have entered Badajoz, where they are to remain until a part is assigned them by the Spanish government in the approaching warfare.

The guards of the Custom House throughout Spain, are said to amount to 60,000 men! They have all been recently armed and equipped, and only await the royal mandate to march into La Mancha, where is to be the general rendezvous.

The fortresses are provisioned and garrisoned—a guerilla war will be carried on—but the French may reach Madrid. Mina may invade France, and attempt a revolution.

The intention of the French army appears to have been to march directly towards Madrid, and surprise government; which, however, had a foresight of their iniquitous views, and retired providentially to Seville, from whence they can with more facility retire to Cadiz, in case affairs should be inauspicious. Cadiz will afford them a safe and secure asylum.

The resolution of the Portuguese councils to make common cause with the Spaniards, had much disconcerted the French cabinet, and given rise to some warm altercations between M. de Villele, the prime minister of France and Sir Charles Stuart, the British ambassador at Paris.

The London Courier, formerly considered as the very organ of the British ministry, differs altogether from the principal members of the cabinet, as to Spanish affairs. Thus we find the chief journal in each of the party divisions at variance on this subject with the higher parliamentary members of them, and, indeed, with the great majority of politicians of all classes who compose them.

The London Courier observes, that it is admitted, on all sides, that the manufacturing and commercial affairs of England, are flourishing, and of late agricultural produce has borne an improving aspect; but that the West Indies, their great national interests, alone remain without a cheering ray.

It was reported in England, that a vessel had left the Thames with 30 French officers, traitors to their country, who were on their way to Spain to bear arms against their sovereign's forces.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Smyrna, dated January 15:—"The Flora & Ann, have returned from Napoli di Romania, the Greeks not having permitted them to enter. The Flora, in attempting, was fired upon from a Greek battery, and the mate killed. The garrison of Napoli di Romania has since surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation. His majesty's frigate was there at the time, and captain Hamilton was applied to by the Greek chief to prevent the capitulation being broken by his troops, whom he was fearful, from their being exasperated, would massacre all the Turks, in number about 4000. Capt. Hamilton succeeded in saving the whole, 300 of whom he brought here in the Cambrian, and the remainder he caused to be embarked in Greek vessels, to be landed at Scalanova and its neighbourhood. The Turks were obliged to capitulate from want of provisions; about 2000 had died in the garrison from famine."

Extract of a letter, Smyrna, Feb. 10, 1823.—It is reported here, that another Turkish army of 70,000 men will enter the Morea, to subdue the Greeks. I think it very possible that they may meet the same fate as the last—be entirely destroyed. The Greeks have captured Napoli di Romania, the most important fortress in the Morea, by starvation. About 700 of the garrison were brought here by an English frigate—the most miserable wretches I ever beheld—The Greeks committed no outrages on the captives, and even sent them into Asia Minor by their own vessels.

In Candia, success attends the Greek cause. They are now nearly master of the whole island.

It is said, dreadful misery prevails among the Greeks in the Morea, for want of provisions but they appear determined to persevere in establishing their independence to the last extremity. Madam Bobali, the Greek heroine, commanded one of the Greek columns, which stormed one of the fortresses of Napoli di Romania. She is said to have lost two sons during the revolution, and her immense property, acquired by commerce, is embarked in the cause of her country. She is said, by those who have conversed with her, to be a most astonishing woman.

The Turks are building 12 more frigates, and intend, it is said, in the spring to make a grand effort. Their fleet is now lying at the Dardanelles. Lord Strangford has returned from the Congress to Constantinople. The Allied Powers, it appears, will not interpose to help the Greeks, but leave them to their fate. The approaching summer will probably decide the contest with the Greeks. In Smyrna we are now very tranquil, though their was considerable ferment among the Turks when the prisoners from Napoli were landed; and it is generally believed, that a hard rain of two days prevented many Greeks from being massacred. This may appear singular, but I have no doubt of its truth.

We have accounts of troubles in Egypt. It is said, that the Turks have made a general revolt against the government of the Pacha of Egypt; and that his son has been lately killed by the Arabs, while crossing the deserts with 1000 camal loads of Mocha coffee, which were also captured.

The earthquake has subsided at Aleppo.—The whole country round about there is in ruins.

Barbados, Feb. 24.—Brother Jonathan has been playing us a Yankee trick, to evade the revenue laws. The navigation act as is understood, does not prohibit him from sending us *dead* meats, and the schr. *Curlew*, arrived here a few days since from Bath, with a full cargo of fresh quarters of beef, poultry, &c. preserved in ice. Since the vessel was admitted to entry, however, we understand the custom-house officers have found out that she had no right to bring the articles. But, if the master was in the error, since he has been allowed to dispose of his cargo, let him, in God's name, depart in peace, for giving us so many of the good things of this life, which so seldom fall to our lot in this hemisphere. The lawyers, at all events, will get as much for their opinions, as they paid for their turkeys and geese.